

VALERIE'S CONFESSION.

(TO A FRIEND.)

They declare that I'm gracefully pretty,
The very best waltzer that whirls;
They say I am sparkling and witty,
The pearl, the queen rose-bud, of girls.
But alas for the popular blindness!
Its judgment, though folly, can hurt;
Since my heart, that runs over with kindness,
It vows is the heart of a Flirt!

How, how can I help it, if Nature,
Whose mysteries baffle our ken,
Hath made me the tenderest creature
That ever hath pity on men?
When the shafts of my luminous glances
Have tortured some sensitive breast,
Why, I soften their light till it traces
The poor wounded bosom to rest!

Can I help it if, brought from all regions,
As diverse in features as gait,
Each lover besiege me in legions,
Each lover demanding his fate?
To be cold to such fervors of feeling
Would pronounce me a dullard or dunce;
And so the bare thought sets me reeling
I'm engaged to six suitors at once!

The first we shall call him "sweet Willie."
He's a lad scarcely witty or wise—
The gloom of the sorrows of "Him"
When I strove, half in earnest, to flout him,
Pale, pale at my footstool he sunk;
But mamma, quite too ready to scout him,
Would hint that "sweet Willie" was
drunk!

My second, a florid Adonis
Of forty-and-five, if a day,
Drives me out in his phanton with ponies,
Making love every yard of the way.
Who so pleasantly placed could resist him?
Had he popped 'neath the moonlight and dew
That eve, I could almost have kissed him
(A confession alone, dear, for you.)

Next, a widower, polished and youthful,
Far famed for his learning and pelf;
Can I doubt that his passion is truthful,
That he seeks me a lone for myself?
Yes; I know that some slanders mutter
His fortune is just taking wings;
But I scorn the backbiter who utters
Such basely censorious things!
.....

Could they hearken his love-whisper, dulcet
As April's soft tide on the strand,
Whose white curves are loath to repulse it,
So sweet is its homage and bland?
Could they hear how his dead wife's devotion
He praises, while yearning for mine—
They would own that his ardent emotion
Is something yes almost divine!

My fourth—would to Heaven I could paint him
As next the high altar he stands—
A Saint John all the people besant him!

Pale brow and immaculate hands,
Ah! his tones in their wooing seem holy,
Nor dare I believe it misplaced,
When an arm of the Church, stealing slowly,
Is folded, at length, round my waist!

Behold this long list of my lovers
With a soldier and sailor complete;
Both swear that their hearts were but rovers
Till fettered and bound at my feet.
Oh dear! but these worshippers daunt me;
Their claims, their vexed wishes, appal;
'Tis sad how they harass and haunt me;
What, what shall I do with them all?

LATER.

As the foam-flakes, when steadfastly blowing,
The west winds sweep reekless and free,
Are borne where the deep billows, flowing,
Pass out to a limitless sea,
So the gay spume of girlish romances,
Upcaught by true love on his breath,
With the fretwork and foam of young fancies,
Was borne through vague distance to death.

For he came—the true hero—one morning,
And my soul with quick thrills of delight
Leaped upward, renewed, and reborn in
A world of strange beauty and might;
I seemed fenced from all earthly disaster;
My pulses beat tuneful and fast;
So I welcomed my monarch, my master—
The first real love, and the last!

PAUL H. HAYNE.

MURDERED HIS MOTHER.—Waltham, Mass., March 27.—John Larkin, blacksmith, was arrested at this place last evening for drunkenness. His son James, also in same condition, escaped, and running home told his mother of his father's predicament. She accused him with being the cause of his father's arrest, and a wrangle ensued, in the course of which the young man seized a large stove poker and dealt her several severe blows over the head and shoulders, knocking her senseless and bleeding to the floor. Supposing her dead, the young villain set fire to the house, ran to the river and jumped in, intending to end his existence. The current carried him along, and finally he scrambled ashore. The officers discovered the fire and extinguished it.—Mrs. Larkin is likely to die. James is in jail, awaiting examination.

A FEAST OF FEES.—New York, March 27.—The will of the late Samuel Wood, bequeathing under its codicil an estate of two million dollars to found a music college in this city, was offered for probate to-day. The testator had no direct relatives, but to the collateral branches of his family, he bequeathed about \$100,000 in trust. Notice of a contest has already been given by the son of a dead cousin who receives no bequest under the will, and there will probably result another protracted contest, and another feast of fees for the lawyers. The will was drawn with the usual preamble in legal formulas by a lawyer, and covers twenty-nine pages of legal cap paper.

"A DEAD SET."—Capt. Jawkins (of the Pickard Plungers, in the interval of a dance.) Aw, you and yeaw sister are dwesed amazingly alike, Miss O'Flannigan.—What a capital pair you'd make, by Jove! Miss O'Flannigan (with native simplicity.) Ah, now, indeed, Captain, if it's in a pair I was going, it isn't with my sither I'd like to be matched!

SAVINGS' BANK BURSTED.—New York, March 27.—The suspension of the Sixpenny Savings' Bank was announced to-day. The deficiency reported is almost \$100,000. The bank has been doing a large business, and there will be much consternation among depositors; many of whom are of the working classes.

THE HOUSEKEEPER.

Molasses Cookies.—One cup molasses, one-half cup sugar, one half cup melted butter, one half cup hot water, one and one half teaspoonfuls soda, one teaspoonful ginger. Mix soft and bake in a hot oven.

Potato Pie.—Boil or wash common or sweet potatoes and strain through a fine sieve; to each pint add one and a half pints of milk, a little melted butter, two eggs, salt, nutmeg to the taste; bake in one crust, like custard pie.

Rolls Jelly Cake.—One cupful sugar, one cupful flour, four eggs (whites and yolks beaten separately,) two teaspoonfuls baking powder. Bake in a dripping pan. When done turn the cake out upside down on a towel. Spread with jelly or icing and roll up carefully; it will not break.

Apple Johnny Cake.—Scald one quart of fine or medium corn meal with one quart of boiling water, and add one pint of sweet apples, pared, cored and chopped. Mix evenly, spread one inch thick on a tin and bake forty minutes in a quick oven, or until the apples are tender. Serve warm.

Hot Rolls.—A nice breakfast arrangement, where there are no dyspeptics in the family, is to take a quart of sifted flour, one quart of milk, and add one pint of sweet apples, pared, cored and chopped. Mix evenly, spread one inch thick on a tin and bake forty minutes in a quick oven, or until the apples are tender. Serve warm.

To Fry Chickens.—Many people prefer chickens fried in any other way. Dissect, salt and pepper with cayenne; roll the pieces in flour and fry in lard. When done, pour off the lard and put in a quarter of a pound of butter, a teaspoonful of cream, a little flour, and some parsley scalded and chopped fine for the sauce.

Rye Bread.—M. J. G. sends the following recipe: Two and one-half cups sour milk, two-thirds cup of molasses, one teaspoonful of soda, one-half teaspoonful of salt, two cups sifted flour and three and one-half of rye meal, or, if desired, all rye may be used. This may be baked in a loaf or in gem pans. If made as biscuit, roll out and mix harder.

Beef Soup.—Take a shin bone of beef, put it into a pot and cover well with cold water; when it boils put in one can of tomatoes, one large carrot and one small turnip, grated; one onion, cut in thin slices; one-half teaspoonful of rice and a little parsley, cut fine. Cover the pot and let it boil slowly for three hours. The meat can then be taken out and leave a thick soup, or strain it and put in some vermicelli for a thin soup. The thick is the "old-fashioned kind."—Country Gentleman.

Indian Pudding.—This Indian pudding is so easily made I think you will like it; scald a quart of milk (skimmed milk will do,) and stir in seven heaped tablespoons of sifted Indian meal, a teaspoon of salt, a teaspoonful of ginger or ginger, and cinnamon mixed half and half, a tablespoon or more of chopped suet, a teaspoon of molasses; last, one egg. If you want whey, pour in a little cold milk after it is all mixed, ready to put in the oven. Bake one and a half or two hours.—Rural Home.

Kentucky Corn Cakes.—Take one quart of cornmeal and two tablespoonfuls of common wheat flour (not prepared); add salt to taste, and mix thoroughly with a sufficient quantity of buttermilk to form a batter. Next melt a heaping tablespoonful of lard, stir it with the batter well and bake on a hot griddle, pouring them thin. By this recipe the full flavor of the corn meal is obtained, unaltered with the taste of molasses, which many people mistakenly deem necessary to cause the cakes to bake brown.

White Gingerbread.—Rub half a pound of butter into one pound of flour, add half a pound of loaf sugar, which should be finely powdered and sifted, and the rind of one lemon very finely minced, one ounce of ground ginger and a nutmeg grated. Mix these well together; make one gill of milk just warm, stir in half a teaspoonful of carbonate of soda, and work the whole into a nice smooth paste, roll it out into cakes and bake in a moderate oven from fifteen to twenty minutes.

HIS LETTER ANSWERED.—A susceptible young law student in Cleveland, catching a glimpse of a faced woman in a street car and following her on the opposite side of the street until he saw her enter a house, turned aside, wrote a love-letter to the fair unknown "with bright blue eyes, who wore a pink boa, and a sealbrown dress," and left it at the door. Now, a middle-aged couple lived in the house; but their niece, a young married lady from the west-side had called there on that afternoon. The letter was sent to that young wife, and she laughingly told her husband that he must answer it.—This he did somewhat as follows: "Mrs. (the young lady with the bright blue eyes, who wore a pink boa, etc.) returns compliments for the admiring note written by yourself; but does not think that at present she desires to correspond with any law student, no matter how brilliant his prospects may be. She will file your application, however, and when she is the recipient of a certain paid-up life insurance policy which she holds against my life, she may be willing to correspond with you. Pending that time, she begs me to subscribe myself for her—The Husband of 'The Young Lady with,' etc."

TO GET LAND UNDER GRASS QUICK.—After a wet piece of land has been underdrained, it may be best seeded by plowing and sowing with oats rather than corn. Oats succeed well upon cold moist ground, and upon a sod, and if there are no more than 2 bushels of seed per acre used, the grass seed will take very well with the crop. A mixture of 4 quarts of timothy, a bushel of red-top, and a bushel of blue-grass per acre, would be preferable.

FLOWER GARDEN AND LAWN.

The title really should be "The Lawn and Flower Garden," as in many cases the lawn is the first consideration; the lawn is the ground-work upon which the flower-beds, be they simple or elaborate, are to be displayed.

Preparing a lawn, it must be borne in mind that the work is to last for years, and that the soil must be as well prepared for the grass as if for the choicest plants.—Draining, if needed, is the first necessity; to this must follow, abundant manuring, deep plowing, harrowing and rolling. If the rolling discovers any weak spots, these must be filled in. The next question will be

Sods or Seeds?—If the lawn is not too large, and good pasture, or road-side turf is to be readily obtained, it is better to use it; but,

In turfing, it must be borne in mind, that to make a successful lawn, the soil is to be as well prepared as for sowing seeds. The turf should be of the best kind, and free from all weeds; and when laid, should be well pounded down. If any soft spots are found, they should be made solid.

In Seeding a Lawn, it is very desirable to lay all the margins along roads and paths, as well as the margins of flower-beds, with turf. Sow early, and, to insure an even cast, divide the seed into three or four parts, and sow in as many different directions.—For kinds, see last month. Use the roller freely, and notice, mend, and re-sow all soft spots.

Sowing Grain with Grass, which is often advised, is not needed unless the lawn is sown very late.

Planting of shrubs and trees cannot be done now, too soon. The planting of ornamental beds, usually done with tropical and sub-tropical plants, should be deferred until the ground is well warmed.

Ornamental Beds.—Experience has shown that European examples have little value for us, and that for ornamental work we must depend upon foliage, rather than upon flowers; and we may employ, for effect, plants with colored foliage, and those with broad leaves, like the Cannas and other similar plants, generally classed as sub-tropical.

Coleuses and Alternantheras.—Plants of this kind of course require a greenhouse to provide a stock. Those who have not such facilities, can produce ornamental effects later in the season with

Annuals.—Thus, some of the ornamental varieties of *Ricinus*, or Castor Oil Plant, are very effective; another very showy annual, judiciously used, is *Euphorbia marginata*. Then there are the different

Celosias.—Indeed, a consultation of the seed catalogues of the leading houses, will suggest various other annuals that may be used with good effect.

Hardy Perennial Plants should not be overlooked, as excellent bedding effects may be produced with these. We last year described a bed filled with the *White Aconitum Japonica*, bordered with *Sedum spectabile*. Other combinations may be made.

Spring Bulbs, such as *Gladioli*, *Tiger Flower*, and others, are to be put in as soon as the weather becomes settled. It is well to make two or three plantings for a succession.—*Am. Agriculturist*.

NEVER FORGET ANYTHING.—Charge your mind with your duty. That is largely the true definition of faithfulness. Bad memory and mistakes are used as apologies a great deal oftener than necessary. A boy beginning business life will generally lose his place who pleads such an excuse more than once or twice.

A successful business man says there were two things which he learned when he was eighteen which were afterwards of great use to him, namely "never to lose anything," and "never to forget anything." An old lawyer sent him with an important paper, with certain instructions what to do with it. "But," inquired the young man, "suppose I lose it; what shall I do then?"

The answer was with the utmost emphasis: "You must not lose it!"

"I don't mean to," said the young man "but suppose I should happen to?"

"But I say you must not happen to! I shall make no provision for any such occurrence. You must not lose it!" This put a new train of thought into the young man's mind, and he found that if he was determined to do a thing he could do it. He made such provision against every contingency that he never lost anything.—He found this equally true about forgetting. If a certain matter of importance was to be remembered, he pinned it down on his mind, fastened it there, and made it stay.

A very little boy had one day done wrong, and he was sent, after paternal correction, to ask in secret the forgiveness of his Heavenly Father. His offense was passion. Anxious to hear what he would say, his mother followed to the door of his room. In hissing accents she heard him asking to be made better, and then, with childlike simplicity, he added: "Lord, make ma's temper better, too."

The setting of a great hope is like the setting of the sun. The brightness of our life is gone, shadows of the evening fall behind us, and the world seems but a dim reflection of itself—a border shadow. We look forward into the lonely night; the soul withdraws itself. The stars arise, and the night is holy.

Lord Shaftesbury on one occasion was examining a girl's school and just as he was about to leave he addressed a girl somewhat older than the rest, among other things inquired: "Who made your vile body?" "Please, my lord," said the girl, "Betsy Jones made my body, but I made the skirt myself."

AN HONEST MINER'S STORY.—A "digger" from California, eulogizing the climate, says: "There's a mountain there—the Sawyer Nevada, they call it—with a valley on each side of it—the one hot and t'other cold. Well, git on the top of that mountain with a double-barrel gun, and you can, without movin', kill either summer or winter game, just as you will."

"What have you ever tried it?"

"Tried often; and should have done pretty well but for one thing."

"Well, what was that?"

"I wanted a dog that would stand both climates. The last dog I had froze off his tail, while pintin' on the summer side. He didn't get entirely out of the winter side, you see."

The wealthy Cincinnati miser who died from lack of food and proper care, a short time since, was prodigal of wills if of nothing else. Three have already been found and more may yet be unearthed. The last testament that have come to light are so contradictory as to be practically worthless, and the relatives, near and far, of this curmudgeonly Croesus are getting ready to refer the test of their claims to the courts.—He said shortly before his death that he hoped those to whom his property went would enjoy spending it as he had enjoyed accumulating it. If paying lawyers and costs of court constitute enjoyment his wish will probably be gratified.

A correspondent writes from Helena City Montana, that there is no city in the country more quiet and well-governed, and adds: "We have an active vigilance committee, plenty of rope, and a convenient pine tree always on hand. There have been seven-teen men hung on that tree."

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Purifies the Blood, Renovates and Invigorates the Whole System.

ITS MEDICAL PROPERTIES ARE: Alternative, Tonic, Solvent, and Diuretic.

VEGETINE is made exclusively from the juices of carefully selected barks, roots and herbs, and is so strongly concentrated that it will effectually eradicate from the system every taint of Scrofula, Scrophulous Humor, Tumors, Cancer, Cancerous Humor, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Syphilitic Diseases, Cranker, Faintness at the Stomach, and all diseases that arise from impure blood. Scrofula, Eczema, and Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, and Spinal Complaints, can only be effectually cured through the blood.

For Ulcers and Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, Pustules, Pimples, Eruptions, Boils, Tetters, Scald-head, and Ringworm, Vegetine has never failed to effect a permanent cure.

For Pains in the Back, Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Female Weakness, Leucorrhoea, cramps from internal debility, and uterine diseases and General Debility, VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and cleanses the system, acts upon the secretory organs, allays inflammation, cures ulceration and regulates the bowels.

For Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Habitual Constipation, Palpitation of the Heart, Headache, Piles, Nervousness, and General Prostration of the Nervous System, no medicine has ever given such perfect satisfaction as the VEGETINE. It purifies the blood, cleanses all of the organs, and possesses a controlling power over the nervous system.

The remarkable cures effected by VEGETINE have induced many physicians and apothecaries whom we know, to prescribe and use it in their own families. In fact, VEGETINE is the best remedy yet discovered for the above diseases, and is the only reliable BLOOD PURIFIER yet placed before the public.

UNQUALIFIED APPRECIATION.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq. — BOSTON, Nov. 15, 1875.
Dear Sir:—During the past few years, I have had ample opportunity to judge of the merit of VEGETINE. My wife long lay under it for complaints attending a long and severe illness, with more beneficial results than anything else which she ever tried. I have since attended a large family, and have marked by its use, the most rapid and complete cures of all the diseases which I have treated. I have taken it myself with such beneficial results, that I cannot but express my unqualified appreciation of its merits. While performing my duties as a Police Officer in the city of Boston, I have met with a great deal of sickness. I have frequently recommended VEGETINE, and have known of a case where it did not fail. I have also known of a case where it cured a case of debility or impotency of the blood. Its effects are really wonderful, and for all complaints arising from impure blood, it is the best remedy. It appears to work like a charm, and I do not believe there are any circumstances under which VEGETINE can be used with injurious results, and it will always afford me pleasure to give any further information as to what I know about VEGETINE.

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Dear Sir:—This is to certify that I have used your "Blood Purifier" for the purpose of curing a case of "Scrophulous Humor," and I have found it to be the best remedy I have ever used, and I have used almost everything that has been recommended to me in any case of such a kind.

Yours respectfully,
Mrs. A. Z. DISMORE, 13 Russell Street.

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WOULD respectfully inform the citizens, in town and country, of Union County, that he is prepared to do all kinds of Carpenter work, in the most

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GIVE ME A TRIAL.

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Tuition per term, from \$5.00 to \$25.00. NO EXTRAS.

Board (washing, fuel and lights included) if paid in advance, per month, \$11.00

The spring term opens February 4th, 1878. Pupils received at any time and charged from date of entrance till close of term.

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Jan 18 8 if

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JOBBER OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE,
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Office over Standman & Rawls Law office.
March 2 8 if

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THE subscribers have on hand a lot of Metallic Coffins of all sizes, and are prepared to make other Coffins at the shortest notice. We also keep a supply of Cincinnati made Wooden Coffins. These coffins are finely finished, presenting the appearance of Metal.

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I HAVE received a large consignment of very superior Flour—the best in this market—which I am authorized to sell.

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Feb 8 6 if

TIME TABLE OF THE

Spartanburg & Asheville R. R.

—AND—
S. U. & C. RAILROAD.

To Go Into Effect, Monday, Oct. 22, 1877

DOWN TRAIN.		UP TRAIN.	
STATIONS.	Leave.	Leave.	Arrive
Tryon City.	4 20 p m		
Landrum.	4 44	8 02	8 18 a m
Campobella.	5 06	7 42	
Imman.	5 26	7 22	
Air-Line Jun'r.	6 06	6 50	
Spartanburg.	6 00 a m	6 15 a m	8 15 p m
Jonesville.	7 03	7 28	7 18
Union.	7 40	6 54	6 44
Sanct.	9 01	6 04	5 24
Union.	9 40	4 48	4 43
Fish Dam.	6 10 13	4 19	
Shelton.	6 10 47	3 55	3 50
Lylesford.	3 11 04	3 38	
Strothers.	5 11 32	3 18	
Alston.	12	2 30 p m	

Supper. Dinner Breakfast.

Nov 2 43 JAS. ANDERSON, Superintendent.

Greenville and Columbia R. R.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

Passenger Trains run daily. Sundays excepted, connecting with Night Trains on South Carolina Railroad up and down. On and after MONDAY, May 20th, the following will be the schedule:

UP.
Leave Columbia at..... 7.45 a m
Leave Alston..... 9.30 a m
Leave Newberry..... 10.50 a m
Leave Cokesbury..... 2.17 p m
Leave Belton..... 4.00 p m
Arrive at Greenville..... 5.35 p m

DOWN.
Leave Greenville at..... 8.05 a m
Leave Belton..... 9.55 a m
Leave Cokesbury..... 11.33 a m
Leave Newberry..... 2.40 p m
Leave Alston..... 4.20 p m
Arrive at Columbia..... 5.55 p m

ANDERSON BRANCH AND BLUE RIDGE DIVISION.

DOWN.
Leave Wallhalla..... 6.15 a m
Leave Perryville..... 7.00 a m
Leave Pendleton..... 7.50 a m
Leave Anderson..... 8.50 a m
Arrive at Belton..... 9.40 a m

UP.
Leave Wallhalla..... 6.15 a m
Leave Perryville..... 7.00 a m
Leave Pendleton..... 7.50 a m
Leave Anderson..... 8.50 a m
Arrive at Belton..... 9.40 a m

THOMAS DODAMEAD, General Superintendent.

JAMES NORTON, JR., General Ticket Agent.

June 9, 1876. 23 if

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